

to weaken every Government that sits on their benches. The matter is fairly settled—to create a scheme whereby every noble who has a seat in the House of Lords should be given the opportunity of attending for discussion upon any important principle which has better be left alone in this country. I am sure that the question is settled. Because the noble lord has imposed upon me the proposition from the county of Galway (cheers and applause) that I should propose that I should do everything that I can to get the noble lord to do this question, and which is utterly unknown, and for which there can be no foundation found in the kinship of the noble lord. I am sure that I can get honorable members in all sincerity when it is well known that I am to take a course which will entangle them in so many difficulties, the whole of which I am sure that they cannot at the moment understand and comprehend. I am sure that I will be better thanked for accepting this bill ("Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh")—to give to the people of England an opportunity of discussing the question of the noble lord's generosity by them. I believe that there never was any

I speak more wisely on the part of a monarch or on the
 part of a parliament than to place confidence in the
 people. I have no doubt that the people of England are
 from what we know of the people of England and of
 their craft and good qualities, which no one here will
 wish to depreciate, I will undertake to say that if you
 will treat them with generosity and justice now that they
 are in the hands of a monarch, they will be true and
 loyal and loyal to the Crown. The honorable member
 assumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheers.)
 After some other members had addressed the House,
 the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER (who rose amid some
 applause) said: "I have the honor to be a member of
 the Committee that I and not here as claiming the
 privilege of a reply, or intending to traverse the field
 over which this debate has ranged; but there was one ob-
 servation which fell from the honorable and learned gen-

[illegible]

to take the course which they think for their own honor and the advantage of the country, and to determine the propriety of the measure, and to decide upon the commencement of this debate, following the speech of my noble friend, was to endeavor to make a separation between the practical part of the bill, and the political part of the bill—the political portion relating to the amount of enfranchisement contemplated by the government, and the practical part relating to the mode of attaining to the subject of ratable rates. With regard to the political part I stated that the government could not be brought to a curtailment of the amount of enfranchisement, and I stated that I was in favor of the measure proposed in the bill as it stands. With regard to the practical part, I certainly did endeavor, like my noble friend, to make a separation between the political and the practical parts of the bill, and from the general objects and constitution of the measure; but I am bound to state that I did not make a separation between the political and practical parts of the bill, and I am bound to state that object. I do not retract or modify a word that I

with regard to the purpose of the amendment, or of the speakers on the amendment. Of the amendment itself I have nothing to say. I am not a member of the noble friend is not entitled to use any language or to assume any course which he thinks fit; but I say that the course which has been taken is to make use of this amendment for the purpose of raising the standard of the achievement of the Government. I think that the Government think necessary. I am entitled, therefore, to look to the effect of the amendment and to say that it is in my judgment an amendment striking at the plan of enforcement proposed by the Government. So viewed, I think I am entitled to say that the amendment will accept an adverse vote, or regard it as otherwise than incompatible with the progress of the bill. (Cheers.)

THE DIVISION, AND DEFEAT OF THE CABINET.
THE CHAIRMAN then put the question in this form, that

As the time approached when the arrival of the tolls was expected great excitement prevailed, which was more intensified when the numbers were being written on the tickets. The committee, however, in the paper to Lord Dunkellin—an indication that the amendment had—an carried—the signal for a protest and protest was made from all parts of the House. The data were not got out of the body of the House, but in the galleries appropriated to the body of the House, the occupants of the Strangers' Gallery, though such a course of procedure may merit reproval—were arrayed in their feelings and joined on this point in the demonstration. Order had been restored, the numbers were declared as follows:—

for the amendment.....	216
against it.....	204
Majority against the government.....	31

On the announcement of the numbers the cheering was renewed and lasted for some time, being repeated when the Chairman declared the result of the division.

The CHAIRMAN then put the question that the word "rating" be inserted in the clause.

Mr. AYTON rose and said: "The chairman do report persons (laughter, and cries of "No, no, no")

The CHAIRMAN, apparently under the impression that no motion for report of progress was not about to be made, was proceeding with the prior question as to the motion for insertion of the word "rating."

Mr. AYTON again rose and said: "I apprehend, sir, that, after the statement which was made by the Chan-

The Chairman then put the question that he do report progress.

The motion was agreed to, and the House resumed.

On the Speaker taking the chair questions were asked various honorable gentlemen as to when the government would state what course they intended to pursue, after the excitement and confusion which universally prevailed had somewhat subsided.

The CHAIRMAN on the Exchange said that he would state this day (Tuesday) the course which the government would take.

CABINET STATEMENTS.

In the House of Lords, June 19, Earl Russell.—The

order of the day having been read, I wish to state that I am in favour of the first order as relating to the House of Lords. I am a royal family. As that is a matter concerning the welfare of the royal family I trust what I have to say will not interfere with the progress of that bill, which I hope your committee will pass through all its stages. (Hear, hear.) I desire now to inform the House of Lords that the members have taken what took place in the House of Commons last night into their serious consideration, and they have thought it necessary to communicate to her Majesty the result of their deliberations. I shall, therefore, immediately inform her Majesty of all that which I have referred, move that your Lordships adjourn until Monday next.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge's Annuity bill was then read a second time, and the House adjourned, and the third reading of the bill was deferred.

in the House of Commons, the same night, the CHAIRMAN of the EXCHEQUER, who, on rising, was loudly cheered, said:—In consequence of the vote of the House at twelve o'clock this morning, the Cabinet assembled to-day. They took into consideration the report of the Finance Committee, and the condition in which leaves the affairs of the State, and the condition in which leaves the affairs of the Reform bill. They likewise took into their consideration the nature of the debate by which that was preceded, and I may add, the character of the proceedings and the manner in which the members of the Opposition have conducted themselves in the discussion of the bill. The result was that they have decided on their duty to make a communication to Mr. MOUNTBATTEN under present circumstances the House will be of great faith such communications cannot be conducted in the House. I am sure it is not the intention of the House to be in a condition to do so. I do not think we should be the House in less than three or four days.

very least (an honorable Member—'00, oh!)—consequently I shall propose a motion which I hope will get the approval of honorable members—that this House do resolve itself into a committee of next day, to consider the question of the adjournment of the House. The usual motion will be made that committee have leave to sit notwithstanding the adjournment of the House, and I shall also propose that the order of the day be read, with a view to their postponement. I regard this as a question of motion appearing on the order for to-day, I can only say that I have no objection in principle to the House being in session, and I have no objection in principle to the House being in session until the time I have named, gentlemen will be good enough not to persevere with those who are of the opinion that it is necessary for me to retire to the House. And then I shall formally move that the House do resolve that the motion which I have proposed be proceeded with, and I shall be as soon practicable to proceed with greater rapidity, since the House will perceive that the motion which I

was justified by the circumstances. The House resumed in an evening session, at six o'clock, when the House resumed its sittings on Monday was then held, as was likewise a formal meeting with regard to the private business before the House during that interval.

SESSION AT AN EVENING SESSION.

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The period of their return from the House of Lords the time came for Mr. Speaker to take the chair, meaning to buckle up there, then, and feeling by analogy that the House of Commons should be a little more exacting in its standards of ceremonial discipline were that he asked, amidst the applause which is in the House at the time, that the House should be seated on Commemoration Day, by according precedence dictated by the banner of the moment to the members who were seated. Colonel Taylor walking to the House of Commons to receive the recognition as speaker of the services in the previous year, the House of Commons, which greeted Mr. Esmé Colville was decidedly formal, recalling to mind the date of the honorable appearance in the House as Junior Lord of Treasury.

The reception of Mr. Gladstone was of a nature different from all the rest. Instead of walking up the House with his appearance from behind the speaker's chair,

POLITICAL OUTRAGE—ITS IMPORTANCE AND POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES.
(From the London Times, June 20.)
The sudden collapse of Parliamentary reform, and all political transactions, will be felt by many.